

The Times-Dispatch

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Editorial Office at T. A. MILLER'S, No. 519 East Broad Street.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1903.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE

In referring the other day to harsh criticism by some Virginia newspapers of the Southern Conference for Education, we said that we could but conclude that the opposition to the movement which was thus manifested proceeded from ignorance.

The Franklin Graphic reproduces this part of the article, and adds:

As usual "The Times-Dispatch" speaks very plainly. We agree fully with them when they say that they believe opposition to this movement by some of the newspapers of Virginia is due to ignorance. How absurd it is for a newspaper to belittle or hinder any movement which is endeavoring to educate the people. How can a newspaper allow its prejudices against Yankees, North men, individuals, or any association of men who are willing to spend their money through our own organizations to educate the boys and girls of Virginia, to oppose a movement which proposes to decrease illiteracy, educate, prepare and equip our people to develop the natural resources and wealth of the State hidden in the earth, to place our mechanics on a level with skilled labor, to give the country and to better chances for our boys and girls for the great conflict and battle of life that is before them? There are many objectionable traits and characteristics peculiar to Yankees, but they are not the kind that we should throw aside our prejudice, adopt the good they possess and reject the bad. It would indeed be profitable. They believe in education, industry and enterprise. They have made millions of money and if it should be in their hearts to help us educate our people, which we are unable to do, The Graphic desires to say that it feels very grateful to these people and we want to encourage and aid them in the great work which they have undertaken. They do not propose to establish Yankee schools, teach sectionalism to our children, to interfere with any of our schools. They simply propose to give their money to the school authorities of the State of Virginia in order that we may be able to accomplish that which we have so far been unable to do.

That is a fine statement of the fact, and we wish that every Virginia editor would take that view. There is no newspaper in the State that is more jealous of Virginia's honor and dignity, more jealous of the State's sacred traditions than The Times-Dispatch, and if any movement from the North or elsewhere were made to justify our institutions or to impair the integrity of the Virginia people this paper would be among the first to resist and resist it.

We confess that in the beginning we were more or less suspicious of the so-called Ogden movement, and had our misgivings, for we had seen something of the "missionary work" which New England fanatics had been doing in the South. But having made a thorough investigation, and having talked face to face with the men in this movement, we long since became thoroughly convinced that the men are sincere in their desire to unite with the Southern people in helping them to push along the cause of popular education. We are satisfied that there is no harm in it, and nothing but good in it, and that it would be ungracious and unwise for the Southern people to refuse the offer thus made. Let us remember that there is a grace of relieving as well as a grace of giving.

Some people seem to think that the underlying design of the movement is to push the negro forward. There is no doubt that these men are desirous of helping the negro, but they have learned that the way to help him is through the whites. Recently we reviewed an article in the current number of the Outlook on the race problem. We are inclined to think that the article was written by Dr. Hamilton W. Mable, who is one of the editors of that publication, and who is thoroughly identified with the Ogden movement. At any rate, the article represents the views of Mr. Ogden and his associates so far as we have heard them expressed, and in that article the writer says that the first duty of the North is to recognize the fact that, if the race problem is a national problem, it is also pre-eminently a Southern problem; that men in the South who are lovers of their country, of liberty and of their fellow-men, are trying to solve this problem on principles consonant with justice and freedom, and that the North can serve the negro best by co-operation with the negro's white neighbor and largely under the white neighbor's leadership.

The same writer says in another part of the article that the kind of education which the negro needs is, first of all, to have the Ten Commandments thoroughly drilled into his head and heart, and then to learn the art of taking care of himself by his own work.

The Northern men who belong to the Southern Conference for Education are certainly in large majority in sympathy with the Southern people, and are honestly desirous of co-operating with us in improving our public schools and in arriving at a sensible and satisfactory solution of the race problem. So far from discouraging them we believe that it is most sensible for the people of the South to take these men into their confidence, to give them the right hand of fellowship, to make friends of them and

to secure their hearty co-operation in the work which we are trying to do. When they come down here and see the situation as it is and talk face to face with the Southern people, they go back home with new ideas and with a very different feeling for their brethren in this section. Many of them have already been disillusioned, and there is no better evidence of this fact than the article in the Outlook to which we have referred. Such an article could not have appeared in that publication five years ago, but when the editor came South and mixed up with the Southern people and saw the negro at home and saw our situation, the fancies were all crowded out of his head by the facts, and having found the truth he was not afraid to proclaim it.

The more thorough the intercourse between the intelligent and earnest men of the North and of the South the simpler will be the solution of the negro problem and of all problems upon which the people of the two sections have for so long been divided.

HE PROMISES TO MARRY.

At a public banquet in Baltimore before last Mayor Hayes, bachelor, made the statement that if he is re-elected he will marry. He seems to have no doubt that he can find some worthy woman to accept his hand and help him to spend his salary.

We guess Mr. Hayes has been twitted about being a bachelor until he finds that that state is incompatible with a serene political life. But, mind you, he places himself under no obligations to marry if he should be defeated. In that case he purposes suffering the pangs of defeat alone and unaided.

Mr. Hayes confesses that he consulted a lady friend before he made up his mind on this question, and says she told him if he were in earnest he would have the support of every woman in Baltimore. It is possible that he may. It is curious what interest the feminine part of the community take in marrying off their fellow-creatures. No matter how busy she is—or ought to be—about other matters, she'll always take a day off to "promote" a wedding. And sometimes without due consideration.

In the present instance, suppose Hayes's opponent is a married man with half a dozen children; is he to be overlooked, overlaughed, side-tracked, and defeated merely because Hayes has promised to marry "should he be re-elected"? Hayes demands a price for relinquishing the independence of bachelorhood, whereas his opponent may have relinquished his because he could not withstand the charms of a pair of sparkling eyes. However, we are not going to take sides against the women—we court no such danger; our object only is to mildly call their attention to features of the case they may have overlooked.

DIVORCE SYMPOSIUM.

We said something yesterday about the divorce epidemic in the city of Buffalo as revealed in the Burdick murder case. It beats all that we have ever seen in this line. Burdick was suing his wife for divorce. He also insisted that Pennell should get a divorce from Mrs. Pennell and marry Mrs. Burdick. But Burdick was interested in a Chicago woman, a Mrs. Warren, and she was in love with Burdick. While Burdick was trying to release himself from the claims of matrimony, Mrs. Warren was suing for a divorce from her spouse, and the agreement was that she and Burdick should marry as soon as they should be free to do so.

There is much talk in these days about the "old South" and the "new South," and northern enterprise and northern innovation and all that. We want to see the South progress; we want to get and use progressive ideas from the North so far as they are good and wholesome. But may the good Lord help us to preserve the integrity of the old South in all that relates to morals and chivalry and the sanctity of the marriage tie; and from the rottenness of northern "society" as represented by the Burdick gang, may the good Lord deliver us, as from scourge, pestilence and famine.

THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

We were prepared for a complete vindication in the Central Hospital investigation, but we are none the less gratified at the report of the committee.

The gentlemen composing the board are upright, conscientious men, and they would not tolerate anything approaching immorality among the officers. They have the good of the hospital at heart, they have no selfish ends to serve and we believe from all that we can learn that there is not a more faithful and efficient board than this in the State. As for Dr. William P. Drewry, superintendent, the State is fortunate, indeed, to have such a man at the head of its asylum for the colored insane. It is a most responsible and exacting position and it requires a man of many parts to fill it. He must be something more than a physician and an expert in the treatment of insanity. He must be a man of character, a man of courage, a man of executive ability, a disciplinarian, and yet a man of tender sympathies. In short, a man thoroughly consecrated to his work. We believe that Dr. Drewry is such a man. He is interested not merely in this work, but in all true and noble and elevating charities, and he is serving his State well. Such a man is always ready and willing to be investigated.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Senator Aldrich announced to the Finance Committee on Thursday last that he would soon appoint a subcommittee to meet in the recess and draft a comprehensive financial bill, which would be submitted to a meeting of the whole committee, to be called shortly before the convening of Congress, in order that the measure might be introduced on the first day of the session.

"The proposed bill," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, "will embody many of the provisions of the late Aldrich bill, but it will be much more comprehensive in its scope and will seek to remedy a number of the defects in the present financial system, which have been called to the

attention of Congress by Secretary Gage and other Secretaries of the Treasury."

If this be the outcome of the failure of Senator Aldrich to get his bill-thru at the last session of Congress, the failure will not have been in vain.

They need a Barksdale bill up in New York, and need it badly. There was a village election in North Tarrytown last Tuesday. The party lines were drawn tightly between the Rockefellerers and the anti-Rockefellerers. The former won out, and by means that a Barksdale bill would have not allowed. The real issues are hid in a mist so far as the outside world is concerned, but they seem to have been well understood by the Rockefellerers and the anti-Rockefellerers. The leader of the latter faction challenged every one of the 200 Italians whom John and William Rockefeller fetched up to the polls from their private colony on "the duck farm." Five ear-rings and an automobile were transporting the Italians all day long, and the Rockefellerers' candidate for president won by 75 majority. It does not appear what the Italians received, but it is intimated that they lost nothing but quitting their work to "save the country."

"The Monroe doctrine," says the New Orleans Picayune, "has loomed up as the subject matter of a world controversy of the most momentous seriousness. The United States must either be prepared to surrender it and abandon all the Latin-American republics to the rapacity of Europe, or else fight for it and for American supremacy on this hemisphere. The issue cannot be shirked. It has got to be met, and whatever in the way of preparation is required to meet it must be made, and made in readiness to meet any attack, not waiting until after the blow is struck."

And now comes an English professor to explode the theory that fish is valuable as a brain producing food. He says there is more phosphorus in a rabbit than in a fish. This information ought to improve the rabbit market in this immediate section.

In the interest of the St. Louis Exposition, the 15th. Dave Francis has seen three kings. We know a man who has seen three kings to his sorrow and discomfort, and did it without sailing to Europe.

The Hawaiians have petitioned the President to include Honolulu in his "swing around," but he has declined, as the Hawaiians have no mountain lions, bears or delegates to offer as inducements.

The great and dignified United States Senate has lost its nerve. It was afraid of the South Carolina Crum, and it shifted to the House the responsibility of the Cuban treaty.

It is the opinion of many wise men that the new Commerce and Labor Department, under the strenuous management of Secretary Cortelyou, commenced to expand too early in the action.

How would the Watts law, just put in operation over in North Carolina, do in the place of the defunct Mann bill?

Newport News is to have a city hall. It needs it. The old Warwick county courthouse is too small for the growing port.

The English Liberals have carried Rye. See the effect of the King's recent purchases in Kentucky.

Farmville can go right ahead with its dispensary. The Mann bill is dead, or likely to be.

The Amherst New Era is still printing Mr. Conrad's speech in the Campbell case as a continued story.

The whiskey dealers do not agree with those people who cry out that there is nothing doing in the Legislature.

Mr. Gas Addicks has explained it. He says he is not a good political financier.

The Senate very neatly side-stepped the Crum.

The Mann bill seems to have mended its hold to come again.

Practice ball beats no ball at all.

With a Comment or Two.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch observes:

"The favorite place for shooting people in the Old North State seems to be in front of the postoffice."

Were the Legislature in session we would appeal to it for a commission to regulate the movements of the citizens to and from the postoffice, and require all citizens to be deposited before-hand. The first thing we know the Federal Government will be taking jurisdiction and thus making another assault upon State's rights.—Raleigh Post.

What's the matter with the Richmond Times-Dispatch? Hasn't the "big" combination sufficient power to start the driving-wheel of the Triggs yard into motion?—West Point News.

A tow line has been hooked over it and in due time we will pull it through.

Democratic ticket in 1904: For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Platform: Harmony.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

That joke was evidently borrowed from the Harlequin Free Press.

Ex-President Cleveland was taking no interest in politics until Colonel Bryan undertook to drive him out of the party. It would be just like Cleveland to take the party with him when he goes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He is the only man who has taken it in sufficient force since Buchanan's day.

The Dot Contest.

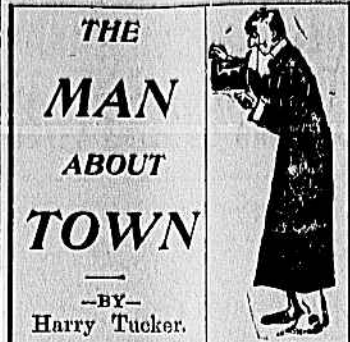
Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Kindly tell me which will be nearest to the number of dots. The one the guesses about twenty over the dots, or fifty under? I hope I have made my question clear.

Yours truly,

Charlottesville, Va., March 18, 1903.

The foregoing refers to the great dot contest now running in The Weekly Times-Dispatch, which is creating much interest throughout the State.

In answer to the query: The one who guesses twenty more than the number of dots is, of course, nearer than the one who guesses fifty less than the number.



THE MAN ABOUT TOWN
—BY—
Harry Tucker.

DAILY CALENDAR—MARCH 21.

1743—Colonel Carter Brander discovered a mint bed.

1903—Captain Robert Wright took his first jump.

We wish to say that we are not the guardian or custodian of Mister Harry Glenn.

And we can't see why his mail should be sent to us.

If we were as fine a monologue artist as he, we would have a private mail box and a stenographer, and we would immediately begin to look upon Press Elbridge as a hated rival.

We would copyright our jokes, so that people like Fred Niblo, Jim Morton and Fuller Golden could not use them and thus grow famous.

Word drive around in a carriage and smoke only the Jefferson cigar.

We'd hire a hall and invite our friends to come and hear us tell funny stories. Mister Glenn was the leading comedian in the minstrels at the Academy, and here's a letter to get:

Dear Sir—It was my good fortune last evening to be in this city, and always taking a great interest in amateur minstrelsy, I returned to the Academy shortly before 9:30 o'clock, and must confess that I never spent a more enjoyable evening.

Of course, I suppose you will consider it a presumption for me to offer you an engagement with our troupe, but after seeing your great delineation of the Southern negro character, I must confess that your equal is not on the stage to-day. Polk Miller was never in it; George Wilson could never touch you in his palmiest days; Primrose looks like a luck number, and even I, the recognized leader of minstrelsy to-day, must acknowledge that you made me feel like thirty cents with the proverbial hole in it. Great is Harry Glenn—the new monarch of minstrelsy.

But to talk business—if you would consider a proposition to begin, in the career of a comedian and actor, in the name of myself and partner, to star you for the first season, giving you a four sheet "poster," and pay you \$3,000 per minute, you to appear 1-3,000 of a minute at each performance.

Let me hear from you at your earliest opportunity, and give me the refusal of you before entering into an agreement with any other company. For we want you so bad—oh, so bad.

Respectfully,
LDU DUCKSTADDER,
Of Primrose & Duckstadder's Minstrels.

Winter is gone and spring is here.

The time for judges and juries has come, and the moonlight strolls with hand in hand.

And so we might go on ad infinitum, and in despair, in too sign vine and vixen populi.

Please excuse our French, but we went out with Tom Bagby St. Patrick's night, and haven't got over it yet.

Still we think the time for sentiment has come, when a fellow has to unbutton his vest to keep cool, and has to change his coffee at Kirkwood's for buttermilk.

We are getting into the humor of the thing, and we want to go off into some rural retreat, where we may take off our shoes and stockings and paddle about in the waters of a neighboring stream.

Oh, give us back our childhood's day, when we used to watch them making hay!

Woe is us again.
With the license all going up on high balls and juleps, we feel that we'll have to stick to pink tea and coca-cola, or go off into the mountains where the dew sparkles free for all alike.

We can't say why this is thus.

We can't afford to pay any more for our drinks, and we are drinking now, and we hereby enter a protest.

Trend of Thought
in Dixie Land

Louisville Courier-Journal: The "open door" to the negro does not open into West Point or Annapolis. The President has not dared to incur the resentment of the Republicans of the army and the navy by inviting negroes to the schools which prepare our army and naval officers.

Houston Post: Unless the President is coming with a good mind and is resolved to live in the South to do as the South does, it will be far better for the South, and people and the negroes, too—for him to continue his present policy unaided by personal observation.

Birmingham News: Mr. Cleveland is to take a Western trip just thirty days behind Mr. Roosevelt. If the former President undertakes to explain the explanations of the present President there'll be very little time left for fishing.

Atlanta Journal: It begins to look as if Mr. Cleveland, after the next presidential campaign, will have some one to contest his claim as the greatest living ex-President.

Savannah News: Notwithstanding the efforts of many administrations to get the Isthmian Canal under way, President Roosevelt's will get the credit of having inaugurated the building of it.

Personal and General.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin has been elected superintendent of the Baltimore and Church Extension Society.

Rev. Charles M. Winchester, of Middletown, N. Y., declares that a minister can live on \$12 a month, if he lives alone, and still have some money left for the church. He says he does.

Senator Vest, in a letter read to the Missouri Senate, asked that body for their resolutions of confidence in him, and says that his only regret in retiring to private life is that he has not been able to do more for his State.

The American Geographical Society, of New York, has awarded the Cullum gold medal to the Duke of the Abruzzi, in recognition of his services to geography by his ascent of Mount St. Elias in 1897 and his later Arctic explorations.

Social and Personal

Miss Eugenia Aunsbaugh gave a very delightful reading from Tennyson's "In Memoriam" in the home of Mrs. Harvey Clarke, No. 17 East Grace Street, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. In referring to the readings from this great poem have been selected to show Tennyson's heart and soul experience when the waves and billows of human grief rolled over his head and desolated his life; to show his struggle with the intellectual doubts of the nineteenth century, and his final victory, the conquest of faith over doubt, of life over death.

"Beginning with death, it concludes with a realization of a new and higher life and with a hymn of joy."

Next week, Friday, March 27th, Miss Aunsbaugh will read at Mrs. James T. Parkington's, No. 60 Franklin Street, from Browning's "Saul," one of the greatest poems of a great poet.

The Bostock Benefit.

A Bostock benefit will be given to-day in the second floor of the Masonic Temple, for the Drug Booth of the Confederate Bazaar.

A watch will be given as a prize to the child drawing the prize number at the door. The performance will begin at 12 M.

Women's Meetings.

The Entertainment Committee of the approaching Confederate Bazaar will meet at noon to-day with Mrs. Stephen Patney, No. 62 West Franklin Street.

The committee of the Mississippi table will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at No. 215 East Franklin Street. The chairman urges that all members will be present.

The regular meeting of the Commonwealth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held at No. 813 West Franklin Street to-day at 12 o'clock. A large and prompt attendance is desired.

Off to Williamsburg.

At 9 o'clock this morning the excursion to be given for the benefit of the Virginia table will start for Williamsburg. The train is scheduled to reach the colonial capital in fifty-six minutes, so that excursionists will have a long and pleasant day in which to wander through the charming old city and its suburbs; to look at the monuments marking places and sites of historic interest; to visit the old library, the Powder Horn, the church-yard and the church; to partake of an appetizing lunch, such as only Williamsburg ladies know how to prepare, and to enjoy the elegance of Mrs. Lyon Tyler and the Williamsburg Daughters of the Confederacy.

The excursion train, leaving Richmond, will reach Williamsburg at 7:30 o'clock. Many of the ladies connected with the Virginia table, of which Mrs. Archer Anderson is the chairman, with Mrs. J. Taylor Elyson as her associate, will be among those going to Williamsburg.

Donation Day.

Thursday was donation day at the Retreat for the Sick. The Board of Managers, who were present to receive their friends, felt that they had much to be thankful for. The day was a happy one in which the institution was remembered by contributions of articles which were most needed.

The ladies wish to thank Messrs. Hammond, Mossler, Mann and Brown, and other friends, who sent flowers Thursday.

They are always welcomed, and are much enjoyed by visitors and by patients who are seeking health within the walls of the Retreat.

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hitchcock, of Louisville, Ky., are in the city, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Valentine, No. 41 East Franklin Street. Mr. Hitchcock is associate editor of the Insurance Field of Louisville, and is transacting some private business while here.

Mr. Joe B. Wood, of Goshen, Va., is the guest of Mr. Sam W. Bigger, at his home on West Grace Street.

Mrs. Hay T. Thon, who has been quite sick at her home for the past three weeks, is somewhat better to-day.

Miss Lily Usher, who has been quite ill, is able to return to Harrison Street, to her aunt's residence on Harrison Street, to be out again, which her many friends will be glad to know.

A musical, literary and social entertainment, in which Mrs. Gay Ragland and Miss Leahy, among others, will take part, will be given March 20th by the ladies of Grove Avenue Baptist Church.

The Mississippi table of the Confederate Bazaar received two boxes yesterday from Mississippi. This table will have for its souvenirs the painted with the Mississippi coat-of-arms.

Mrs. John S. Harwood, who has been quite sick for a week past, is somewhat improved, as her friends will be glad to learn.

Mrs. George B. Finch, of Boynton, is expected to be in Richmond for the Confederate Bazaar. Should Mrs. Finch be able to come, she will be at No. 215 East Franklin Street.

Mrs. W. J. Johnson is convalescing from an attack of grip, though she is not yet able to leave her room.

Mrs. D. T. Williams was among the welcome guests at the Woman's Club last Monday afternoon. Mrs. Williams was much improved by her visit to Washington and New York.

Several parties of young people were at the Confederate Fair last night, among them, one chaperoned by Mrs. Hunter, and including Misses Gray Skeen, of Corning, Va.; Hunter, Trice, of Buckner's Station; Mr. William Gray and others.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilmington Star hits the nail on the head in the following:

"Although it has been discussed more or less for thirty-four years, the race question is still an issue, more prominent now than it was ten years ago, and still, apparently, no nearer a solution than it was then, but as near as it will be white outsiders who know nothing about it insist upon settling it in their way."

The Winston-Salem Sentinel comments on the situation thus:

"Comparisons have recently been made between the killing records of North Carolina and South Carolina. It is about a stand-off. We are pulling out our shooting irons too recklessly and too frequently in the old North State. The gentlest of murder is being practiced altogether too extensively. The courts should cease to be lenient."

The Durham Herald says:

"We would like for the State to make an exhibit at St. Louis, but if she cannot make one that will compare favorably with those of other States she had best attempt nothing. She has everything needed to make a creditable display except the money."

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR MARCH 22, 1903.

STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF ACTS.

SUBJECT: Paul's message to the Ephesians.—Eph. 2: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—"By grace are ye saved through faith."—Eph. 2: 8.

By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.

In the last lesson we had an account of the most famous of converts at Ephesus, (Acts, xli: 24-40), an attempt to overthrow the Christian church in that city. Paul and his associates unharmed in the excitement, continued their labors with much success, and passed on to the other cities. About six years after in fulfillment of an earnest desire long cherished, (Rom. i: 16), he visited Rome and was there confined in a prison. While thus shut in, deprived of intercourse with the faithful whom he loved, he exercised his high office as a religious teacher by the only method opened to him, that of letter writing. The book from which we study to-day was written at that time. It has been highly praised by scholars of all schools, as containing valuable instruction suited to believers of all time. The verses appointed for our present lesson treat three great topics showing the Ephesians what they had been, what they had become, and how they were to be saved.

THE FORMER STATE.

DEAD.—(Verse 1.) Spiritual death is the term frequently employed in scripture, (Eph. ii: 5), to indicate the state of man by nature. It signifies the ravages of the more and religious faculties that relate him to God, so that he is unable to render the service which is due from the creature to the creature. (Eph. ii: 18.) The first man entered into this state, whom by an act of disobedience, and after the warning, (Gen. ii: 17), he became alienated from God and wandered into sin. The consequences came upon the whole posterity of Adam, (Rom. vi: 2), according to the operation of the law of heredity. The blackest pages of the history of mankind cover the records of the sin that has followed. Paul alludes to this state as "dead in trespasses and sins," meaning that the waywardness of the Ephesians,